

ROOSEVELT ADMITS TAKING BRYAN'S IDEAS

Stopped Short Only at Door of Lunatic Asylum. His Answer to Nebraskan.

NEGRO PLAN ALL HIS OWN

Colonel Says Taft and Wilson Fear to Grapple with Race Problem—Took His Tip from Lincoln.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
COLUMBUS, Aug. 10.—Some one told Colonel Roosevelt today that William J. Bryan has charged him with stealing all the Democratic ideas as thunder for his third party platform.

"So I have," was his prompt reply. "That is quite true. I have taken every one of them except those suited for the inmates of lunatic asylums."

Along that line the candidate reviewed the rise of parties for the last fifty years. He mentioned Bryanism and Fordism, and asserted that the new party of 1912 had cut everything from those failures that smacked of quackery and had held fast only to that which was good. Many of the remedies of the mushroom parties since the Civil War, Colonel Roosevelt said, were worse than the diseases they sought to cure.

Turning to other things the colonel remarked: "We came near breaking upon the negro question at Chicago, but we have gotten started now on the right track."

The new party candidate makes no attempt to conceal his satisfaction with himself for having bridged two or three dangerous gaps that threatened to lose for him some of his ablest lieutenants.

When he told his opponents that the negro would be admitted to the local organizations of the Progressive party whenever he proved himself fitted, supporters like Professor Spingarn of Columbia University, and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, contended that this was contrary to the attitude of Abraham Lincoln.

Right there he got the better of them, the colonel thinks.

The emancipation of the negro, he pointed out, consistently treated slavery as a state of "local" problem. According to Colonel Roosevelt, President Lincoln departed from this course only when the progress of the rebellion compelled him to make slavery a national issue. He would be prone to assert in six months time that his ideas as to the new emancipation are failures.

"In ten years' time, though, everybody from every section will recognize that I was right," he predicted.

Approves of the negro problem, Colonel Roosevelt said that President Taft and Governor Wilson had not grappled at all with it. "I have led the way. No one else dared to take the step," he said.

The nearest that the candidate came to discussing the speech of Governor Wilson was when he said that the Republican tariff existed for privilege only. The Democratic tariff, he said, stood for destruction. The Roosevelt or Progressive tariff, he asserted, stood for labor. According to his best belief, there never had been a party that advocated a tariff for the workmen until the Chicago platform of August, 1912, was promulgated.

Among the congratulatory telegrams and letters which Colonel Roosevelt displayed today was one from the crew of the battleship Oregon. It read:

"Bremerton Navy Yard—We join in congratulating you on nomination to Presidency. Battleship Oregon's Crew."

DISCARD ROOSEVELT MEN

Indiana Republicans Purge the Regular Organization.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—Supporters of President Taft today began the work of getting the adherents of Roosevelt out of the party organization. Wherever the latter have been placed on county tickets or are connected with the regular organization, either in county or district, they are being asked to surrender their places to men whose loyalty to the President is unquestioned.

In counties where tickets were in the field before the renomination of President Taft men were chosen who since have allied themselves with the Roosevelt faction, and in every case these nominees will be taken from the ticket. Twenty county committees have purged their rolls of Roosevelt men, and in every county where the regulars are in a majority similar action will be taken.

"TAFT WILL WIN"—MULVANE

Republican Campaign Director Says Fight Is Like That of '96.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—David W. Mulvane, of Kansas, director of the Chicago headquarters for the Republican national campaign, today gave out his first interview on the situation. He said that the fight was opening much as it did in 1896.

"At that time," said Mr. Mulvane, "the Republican party attracted the big majority, which is composed of thinking people. It will be so in this contest."

MINORITY UPHOLDS CATLIN

Members of House Committee Say He Should Keep His Seat.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Minority members of the House Elections Committee, which investigated the contest between Representative Theron E. Catlin and Patrick F. Gill, of St. Louis, today filed a report in Mr. Catlin's favor.

The majority of the committee voted to unseat him because of the large amount of money shown to have been used in his election. The minority holds he had no knowledge of expenditures made by his father.

BOLTING DEMOCRATS NOMINATE.
Denver, Aug. 10.—Democrats who bolted the recent Democratic county assembly here, and delegates who were displeased with the proceedings of the state assembly this week met in Denver today and nominated a complete state and county ticket. The nominees will be known as Progressive Democrats.

MAJOR IS MISSOURI'S CHOICE.
St. Louis, Aug. 10.—Attorney General Elliott W. Major has won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri over William S. Coward, of Kansas. The majority of the Democratic primary voters in the state, and from nearly all the counties and the complete unofficial reports from the other counties today showed Major's lead as 5,115.

"GAUNTLET THROWN DOWN TO EUROPE!"

Continued from first page.

exclusively in the trade to and from foreign ports.

May Demand Free Materials.

It is understood that many House members are demanding that if foreign built ships are permitted to fly the American flag Congress shall pass a law permitting the importation without tariff duty of materials used in the building of ships in American yards. This demand has frequently been before both branches of Congress. The cost of manufacturing ships in the United States is much higher than in foreign shipyards; and it is claimed conditions would be somewhat equalized if the cheaper foreign materials could be imported without the payment of tariff.

In the telegrams received by the House and Senate members today from the Newport News Chamber of Commerce it was stated that civic bodies in all parts of the country had been asked to join in demanding a full hearing on the "free ship" legislation before action is finally taken by Congress.

OCEAN LINER LAUNCHED

The Dakotan Will Ply Between Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Baltimore, Aug. 10.—The steamer Dakotan, of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, was launched at the yards of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point today. She is the second of eight steamships contracted to be built by the American-Hawaiian company.

The Dakotan has a length over all of 43 feet, beam 54 feet and depth of hold 20 feet. She is of steel construction throughout, with accommodations for 100 passengers. She will operate between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

EXILES HERSELF FOR T. R.

Massachusetts Woman Comes Here to Act on Committee.

Miss Eleanor Carpenter, a well known member of women's clubs of Brookline, Mass., has taken up a temporary residence in this state and has been made a member of the executive committee of the state committee of the Progressive party. So far she is the only woman member of the committee.

The work of Miss Carpenter will be that of organizing the women who announce themselves in favor of the Progressive cause. She was appointed by William H. Hotchkiss, chairman of the state committee, on the recommendation of Miss Frances A. Keller.

No treasurer has been appointed for the state organization as yet. When Chairman Hotchkiss was asked how the campaign in this state was to be financed he replied:

"I have not bothered about that yet. In the near future I will appoint a finance committee to take charge of collecting funds. I do not know just what method we will follow. I do want to emphasize, however, that there will be no 'bought' tag on Election Day in our organization in this state or any other state."

38,000 MAY OPPOSE WOMEN

Wisconsin German-Americans Show Hostility to Suffrage.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—The votes of 38,000 members of the German-American Alliance in Wisconsin may be thrown against woman suffrage at the fall election if the alliance, as a body, adopts the sentiments today expressed at the opening session of the annual meeting here.

"It is the duty of every member of our organization to vote for or against woman suffrage when the question arises in the fall," said President Leo Stern, assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee schools, in his opening address. "It is a question on which all should express themselves. I do not mean to dictate which way you shall vote. Personally, I shall vote against it."

AFTER WOMEN'S BALLOTS

New Party Suffragists Appeal to Voters of Their Sex.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Three of the four women members of the third party national committee decided today to issue an appeal for support of the new party to suffragists in the five states where women have the right to vote. These states are Colorado, Wyoming, Washington, California and Utah. The appeal also will be addressed to the women of five states where a vote will be taken on constitutional amendments granting women the right of suffrage. These are Ohio, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada and Wisconsin.

The three women who met with Senator Dixon are Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Charles F. Dixon, of California, and Miss Frances Keller, of New York.

Senator Dixon, just before leaving for New York today, announced that Governor Hiram Johnson of California, candidate for Vice-President, would open his Eastern campaign with a speech at the New York State convention of the third party at Syracuse on September 3.

Senator Dixon discussed the "table of probable outcome" prepared by the political prophets. Utah and Vermont, by general consent, have been given to President Taft. The Senator declared ex-President Roosevelt would carry both states. He also claimed New York State, relying on the upstate vote and the outbreak against Murphy in the city of New York.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 10.—James H. Ferriss, chairman of the national committee of the People's party, discussed today the possibility of the Populist vote being thrown to the third party.

"It is all a guess as yet," said Mr. Ferriss. "I am in favor of the Progressive party, but I shall make no attempt to sway the delegates to the convention. There will be no steam roller in operation when the national convention of the People's party convenes on August 12 in St. Louis. Many Populists favor the Progressive party candidates and others lean toward different candidates."

"In my judgment, the convention probably will not select a Presidential candidate, but will adopt a platform and select a national committee, leaving the individual voters free to vote for the man of their choice."

PROGRESSIVE PRIMARY GIVES MOOSSETTES VOTE

Suffragists Will Have Chance to Gain Experience at the Polls.

ACTION WILL BE LEGAL

Hotchkiss Explains That the Party's Peculiar Position Gives Women Unusual Opportunity for Just This Once.

Moosettes—that means the female of the species in the Progressive party camp—had better make the most of their opportunity to take part in the primaries of the Progressives in this state and vote for delegates to the convention to be held at Syracuse on September 3 and 4. Even if the new party lives and flourishes, women cannot legally take part in its future primaries—until, indeed, they secure the full franchise.

The reason women can legally vote at this year's primaries of the new party is that the party is not really a party yet. Several local suffrage leaders questioned yesterday whether it was legal for women to vote at the coming primaries, and so the Tribune reporter asked William H. Hotchkiss, chairman of the provisional state committee, to throw light on the matter.

"It is entirely legal," he said, "because we are not a full-fledged party. We are a voluntary group of citizens, organized to elect if possible certain candidates and party into effect certain principles. We shall be a party when we have cast ten thousand votes for a gubernatorial candidate."

"But in the mean time women can have the experience of voting at our primaries, taking part in our conventions and becoming familiar with politics, and in 1914 they are almost certain to win the franchise. They can get it before that in New York State, but there is small doubt that they will have the vote then. They are certain to get it if New York has a constitutional convention that year."

Favor Suffrage Now.

Mr. Hotchkiss said he had no end of trouble in the beginning with some of his committeemen who feared the woman suffrage issue, but they are converted now. "A man came in here today who said to me when the party was being formed, 'Woman suffrage will lose you votes.' Today he told me, 'I'm glad I couldn't prevent you from putting that suffrage plank in the platform.'"

Mr. Hotchkiss said he believed he had heard that some suffragists thought it a mistake for any of their cohorts to fall in with the Roosevelt procession, but the new party, he declared, didn't ask the endorsement of suffrage organizations as such.

"We were very careful," he said, "to name as delegates to Chicago women who were identified with other things besides suffrage. We named Miss Mary Dwyer and Miss Frances Keller, who believe in woman suffrage, but so known as workers for labor reform and Mrs. William Grant Brown, who believes in woman suffrage but is known as a leading clubwoman. All that was done with intention."

The enrolled members of the National Progressive party are to be organized, and a woman will be its Miss Eleanor Carpenter, of Brookline, Mass., clubwoman and welfare worker. Miss Carpenter is coming to New York and will be at the party headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower daily.

It was on Miss Keller's recommendation that Mr. Hotchkiss appointed her a member of the New York State executive committee. She is a New York woman, will be co-workers with her there, and Mr. Hotchkiss is living up one of the rooms in style for them to use.

Found Progressive Pace Hot.

Miss Clara B. Morrison, the woman alternate from New York County to the Chicago convention, who took the place of Miss Pauline Goldmark, a delegate, who did not go, candidly confessed that the pace of the Progressives when they get together is almost too hot for her. She was back yesterday at the Madison avenue headquarters of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, of which she is a member, and she said she felt quite exhausted.

"We women couldn't keep up with the procession the way it was handed out to us," she said. "Why, the men just gave us one surprise after another. The first one was making Mrs. Brown state chairman at the convention at Buffalo. It was so all through. I never was at such an 'After you, ladies' affair in my life before."

"The men put Miss Jane Addams, all dressed in white with a yellow 'Votes for Women' banner in her hand, at the head of the Illinois delegation when it marched into the convention hall, and at every turn they urged the women to go first."

Miss Morrison just cannot see why any suffragist should think it bad policy for women in the "cause" to work for Theodore Roosevelt.

Says Vote Is at Hand.

"Why, the women of New York State have suffrage in the palm of their hand if they only knew it—if they would only stand together for the Progressive party," she said. "The Democrats won't give us the vote and the Republicans won't; we've fooled with them long enough. The Progressives will, so let us turn in and try to get them in power."

Miss Morrison said she felt pretty sure that the state suffrage organization would help the Progressives along, but that most of its speakers, including Miss Harriet May Mills, its president, were away now.

Mrs. Robert H. Elder, woman alternate to the Chicago convention from Kings County, says that she is going to attend the primaries and the Syracuse convention, and she is not worrying about the legality of the thing.

"I did think of it," she observed, "but I know now that we can participate in the primaries, nominate candidates and vote for them. Why, Miss Elizabeth Dwyer ran for alderman in this district last year and no one said 'You're breaking the law.' It is perfectly legal for women to join in these primaries," said Mrs. Elder's husband.

Mrs. A. C. Houghton, chairman of public demonstration for the Woman Suffrage party, declared yesterday that she was a Progressist.

"And why shouldn't I say it if I am?" she demanded. "Must I be muzzled because I'm a suffragist? All the criticisms of Jane Addams for seconding Roosevelt's nomination are nonsense. She liked the Progressive platform, and she had a right to endorse it as an individual. She didn't in any way commit the suffrage organization, of which she is first vice-president. She liked the platform, and she was right. I have found a platform on which I can stand."

And Mrs. Houghton gave her desk a tremendous thump and turned to her work.

THIRD TERMERS QUIT OHIO STATE COMMITTEE

Eight Roosevelt Men Walk Out When General R. B. Brown Is Named for Governor.

WILL PUT UP FULL TICKET

Taft Majority Calls Meeting to Fill Committee Vacancies and Select Candidate for Second Place.

Columbus, Aug. 10.—Taft and Roosevelt men reached the parting of the ways in Ohio politics this afternoon, when, following the nomination of General R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, for Governor, at a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, eight members of that body, led by State Chairman Walter F. Brown and Secretary I. M. Foster, resigned, and Walter F. Brown also gave notice of his resignation as member of the Republican National Committee for Ohio.

The nomination of General R. B. Brown was made by the committee to fill the vacancy at the head of the ticket caused by the refusal of Judge E. B. Dillon to make the race.

The Roosevelt members of the state committee centered their strength on United States Attorney U. Grant Denman, of Cleveland. The vote resulted, Brown, 11; Denman, 5. Two of the Roosevelt members of the committee, A. L. Garford, of Elvira, and Alexander Kladden, of Tiffin, were absent.

Wouldn't Approve Fullington.

Previous to the meeting of the committee the Taft leaders called all of the candidates for minor state offices into conference and asked them to approve the candidacy of E. M. Fullington. A majority of the candidates refused to do this. The Taft members of the committee and some of the Taft leaders then decided to support General Brown, who was the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

Following the split, Walter Brown and other supporters of Colonel Roosevelt said they expected a complete third party state ticket would be placed in the field at once.

When the Roosevelt supporters left the room the other members of the committee went into a secret consultation and determined to call a meeting of the State Central Committee for next Tuesday. "I don't know whether the committee will be filled and a nominee for Lieutenant Governor selected in place of General Brown."

As soon as the committee was called to order this afternoon C. L. Knight, of Akron, presented the name of Denman, and Sherman Granger, of Zanesville, presented the name of General Brown.

Couldn't Speak for Denman.

"Will Mr. Denman stand for the platform and will he support Mr. Taft, the head of the Republican ticket?" Maurice Maschke, of Cleveland, demanded.

"I don't know. I can't speak for Mr. Denman," answered Knight.

Mr. Denman is a Republican and a regular Republican, said Walter Brown. "I don't know whether he would support either Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt. It is my idea that should you nominate Mr. Denman, his name should appear upon both the Republican and Progressive state tickets."

Sherman Granger expressed the attitude of the supporters of President Taft when he said, in nominating General Brown:

"Mr. Roosevelt is no longer a member of the Republican party. The man we nominate must be a man who will support the principles of the Republican party and the head of the ticket, Mr. Taft."

WILL OPPOSE FITZGERALD

J. F. O'Connell Wants To Be Massachusetts Senator.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Joseph F. O'Connell, of Boston, ex-Representative from the old 10th District, is a Democratic candidate against Mayor John F. Fitzgerald for the United States Senate, to succeed Winthrop Murray Crane.

Mr. O'Connell said this afternoon: "All I care to say now is that I think that the Democratic members of the Legislature of 1911 ought to have a chance to vote for some other candidate than John F. Fitzgerald."

"I was a candidate for the Senate in 1911 against Senator Lodge. In the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature I was voted for on five ballots, along with Sherman L. Whipple, John R. Thayer, James H. Vahey, Charles R. Hamlin and others. Mayor Fitzgerald was not a candidate then. I see no reason why he should be now, and I certainly see no reason why I should not be."

CULT TO PURGE POLITICS.

Underdominational Religious Body Aims to Purify Colorado.

Denver, Aug. 10.—A new and underdominational religious organization has been formed in this city with the avowed purpose of purging Colorado's politics of uncleanness and of raising the standard of everyday living through "Christ's teachings as they apply to practical problems of life." The Liberal Congregation of Denver, as the organization is called, is planning to hold monthly meetings, with the Rev. Hiram Vrooman, of Boston, as its preacher and spiritual adviser.

Among the leaders of the new cult are Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Tully Scott, Chief Justice of the State Court of Appeals; I. M. Stevens, prominent in politics, and ex-Senator Frank A. Moody.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

BROOKLYNITES PREACH TO GOVERNOR WILSON

"Machines Are Bad," He Replies, "but an Organization May Be Very Essential."

NEW JERSEY AN EXAMPLE

He Welcomes Irish Orangemen; Tells Hungarians He'd Be Ashamed to Attack Foreigners.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 10.—"What is the difference between a political organization and a machine?" Governor Wilson answered the question this afternoon, in a talk with Frederick W. Hinrichs, a Brooklyn reformer, who came here with forty members of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, the old Shepard Club, to find out the New Jersey Governor's views on the subject.

"Machines are bad," said the Governor, "but an organization may be very essential. For instance, I have been surrounded by an organization here in New Jersey while doing my best work. A machine uses its political opportunities for the selfish ends of its members. No members of our organization would ever think of doing that. Public opinion in New Jersey has drawn the distinction. It has kept the machines, and it is going to keep the organization going."

Governor Wilson's reply came after Mr. Hinrichs had urged him to emphasize how little the machine and the organization had to do with his nomination for President.

"I am not a machine," he said, "the people are going to overthrow the machine, and if they think you are too close to them they will overthrow you."

The Governor was also warned by Mr. Hinrichs to look out for Colonel Roosevelt, whom he classed as a free trader, although telling the Governor he would prove a formidable opponent.

"I read Mr. Roosevelt's confession of faith entirely through," said Mr. Hinrichs. "There was much good in it, and it was inspiring. But I was much disappointed, however, when, in discussing the tariff, he said 'Stand for a protective tariff.' I have read Roosevelt's early writings, and in his life of Benton I found ample evidence that he was then against protection."

"I confidently believe he is in ignorance in his present declaration, but still, he was a young man, only thirty years old, when he wrote his free trade views. I do not believe that when a man in his full maturity, as you are, reaches a conviction that the protective policy is wrong, he is ever likely to abandon his stand again."

Converted by Tariff Views.

"And that is where you come in. It was your tariff views that were the determining factor in my mind. They converted me to your cause. Surely, if we cannot be brave on that issue, we have no right to exist as a party. Your speech of acceptance was full of genuine democracy. But do not underestimate the vitality of the Roosevelt campaign."

"In the next few weeks his organization will spring into being in every hamlet of the land. Its influence will be nationwide, and of great force. The old organizations will not count against him, because if we have men of principle, organizations can be built up overnight."

But Mr. Hinrichs interrupted Governor Wilson, "We much prefer to have them spring up in the daylight."

The Brooklynites continued: "Many Democrats are going to support Roosevelt on the ground that the people have too little to do with the organizations and the machines."

Alonso McLaughlin, the Brooklyn centrist, and after making a speech endorsing the late Elliott F. Shepard presented his fellow pilgrims, nearly every one of whom wanted to make a speech, too.

One of them, Michael A. O'Connell, solemnly said to the Governor:

"God made you our candidate, Governor Wilson."

"I'd like to believe that is so," the Governor replied.

Governor Wilson, in replying to Mr. McLaughlin, praised Mr. Shepard as "one who kept to the higher plane in his discussion of principles in his advocacy of the programmes of the Democratic party."

"It seems to me that we are standing in the presence of something higher than allegiance to the Democratic party," said the Governor. "The country has been disappointed in the Republican party, and it is turning to the Democratic party. That party is willing to show the way toward those things which must be realized."

"Personalities Debase Politics."

"Some gentlemen seem to find it easy to make personalities out of politics, but it seems to me that whenever that is done politics is debased. You have read from the words of my friend Mr. Shepard. Mr. Shepard was one of those men who kept to the higher plane of the discussion of principles in his advocacy of the programmes of the Democratic party."

"Men who are in search of reform are now resorting to the Democratic party, because, for my own part, I do not know where else they will turn to expect the results. There is no discounting the strength and sincerity of a united party, and the splendid part is that the Democratic party is united."

Governor Wilson was still talking to the Brooklyn delegation when the sounds of a brass band were heard, and the Woodrow Wilson Club of Orange, headed by Judge Daniel A. Dugan, came around the corner, 100 strong. Governor Wilson stood in the middle of the road and shook hands with each one.

Clustering around the porch of the executive cottage, they heard the Governor perpetrate the following:

"You notice that I wanted to begin until I could be introduced by Judge Dugan, because I wanted to be sure that there were good Irishmen among these Orangemen. I was glad to see the North and the South of Ireland brought together."

Speaking seriously, he referred in a general way to the reforms which he said New Jersey had undergone.

"It would be hard nowadays," he said, "to differentiate New Jersey from the rest of the United States, because everybody is sitting up and taking notice. New Jersey is progressive, but the United States is progressive, and we have here merely a delightful sample of the people of the United States."

"People Partners of Government."

"Now, these people are not bent on destroying anything, but they are bent upon setting everything in order; they are bent upon justice; they are bent upon seeing to it that the people in general are partners of the government, as I was trying to show the other day. And the Democratic party is now placed under a peculiar responsibility."

"The Democratic party has to prove that it is the worthy instrument of that seal on the part of the people of the United States. If it does not prove it now it will never be given another chance to prove it. No party that proves unfaithful to that ideal will ever again be trusted by the people of America, and, therefore, we are standing at a turning point in our politics. We must make good or go out of business."

"In the vernacular, it is a case of 'put up or shut up,' because words are going to be discounted."

Andrew Gray, son of Judge George Gray, of Delaware, called on Governor Wilson this afternoon, to tell him how pleased his father was with the nominee of the Democratic convention.

"What does your father think of Governor Wilson?" Mr. Gray was asked.

"Judge Gray thinks that Woodrow Wilson is the greatest living American," he answered.

"He shares my views that according to all possible calculations he will be elected without much difficulty."

Jefferson Seligman, a New York banker, who called on the Governor, said afterwards it was merely to pay his respects.

"You know I am for Taft," he added.

Joseph E. Davies, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, came here this evening to discuss plans for opening up the Chicago headquarters, but found him so busy on the golf links that he postponed his talk until Monday, when he will have luncheon with Governor Wilson.

Mr. Davies was accompanied by Vice Chairman McAdoo and Frank P. Schurz, chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic Central Committee. Mr. Schurz said that Colonel Roosevelt would not get many votes in Wisconsin. He asserted that Wilson would carry the state, with President Taft running second.

A delegation of Hungarians, headed by Morris Cukor and Samuel Baum, came from New York to find out something about the Governor's attitude toward foreigners. The Governor assured them that the stories printed about him were all wrong, and would be ashamed to make any attacks on them, either here or abroad.

"I am not a machine